

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street—HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Begins at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—JEWELRY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street—WARIE STUART, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mme. Fanny Jauschek.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street—MONEY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Jeffery Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway between Houston and Beekman streets—VALDELLIO and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—RYAN UNTO DEATH, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Shell Barry.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, WHITE FAIR, and SWISS SWAINS. Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 95 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway between Prince and Houston streets—LEATHERSTOCKING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Strauch Italian Opera Troupe—AIDA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mile. Torriani and Miss Cary; Campanini and Del Puente.

STADT THEATRE, Bowery—German Opera—DIE HUGENOTTEN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mme. Lucia.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street—EPIDEMIC, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

LUXEM THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue—THE HONEY MOON, at 8 P. M. Miss Bessie Darling.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third street—SANTIAGO AVENTE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. THE BOY DETECTIVE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—CLARITY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Clark, Miss Adas Dyas.

TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street and Broadway—THE BRIGANDS; NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BAIN HALL, Great Jones street and Lafayette place—THE PILGRIM, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2:30 P. M.

COLOSSEUM, Broadway, corner of Third street—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.; same at 10 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 4, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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ASHANTEE—If it turns out to be a disaster in Ashantee Mr. Disraeli may well cry out against his fate. With a famine in India and a defeated British army in Africa he will have enough to do without embarking in that "vigorous foreign policy" which his Tory supporters confidently expect. We have no idea that disaster has come to the British in Ashantee. The war is an unnecessary, foolish one, and we pray for its speedy end with as little loss of life as possible. It does not look pleasant to see brave white Englishmen dying in Africa from the fever or at the hands of savage tribes.

The Political Situation—What of the Future?

President Grant enters to-day upon the second year of his second term. The administration slowly reaches the summit of the hill and gradually descends into history. The time seems appropriate for a retrospect of the year, which has a character of its own already, and which, for good or bad, has made its mark upon the country. We are about to have the spring elections, and upon the results of the canvass in New Hampshire and Connecticut will depend, to a great degree, the immediate future of our politics.

No President ever entered upon his second term with the enthusiasm and confidence enjoyed by Ulysses S. Grant. His re-election was a triumph that must have moved even a mind satiated with the successes of Richmond and Appomattox. He had been assailed by one of the most powerful combinations known in our political history, a union of the democratic party with leading members of the republican organization, men as eminent as Schurz and Trumbull, Chase and Sumner. The leader of this alliance, in the person of Horace Greeley, had championed the republican party in its youth and inspired the triumphs which gave it power.

General Grant was weak enough to say in the inaugural he delivered one year ago that the election was gratifying to him as a personal vindication from the slanders and criticisms of party newspapers. But the election had a higher meaning. It was a hope and a protest—a hope that the General who had made peace through war would make peace an enduring bond of union, and a protest against the schemes of ambitious and disappointed and defeated supporters of the Southern Confederacy. The fear that Mr. Greeley was simply the champion of reaction; that Mr. Sumner had no stronger purpose than what came from a personal dislike to Grant; the still greater fear that the sudden wrenching of the administration from republican control would depress business and lead to general distress, all combined to secure his amazing triumph. The country did not approve many things the President had done. It did not find him a character calculated to inspire enthusiasm, but there was a sturdy conservative sense about his administration that pleased the nation. To pass from the President to Greeley was like passing from a land of granite and forests to a land of mists and shifting sands. He entered the White House for his second term sustained by the expression of the nation's warmest confidence.

But the glorious summer soon became the deepest winter of discontent, and the clouds lowered rapidly over his house. The sun had scarcely gone down on that cold, bleak March day of his triumph before the evil omen came. It is due to the President to say that in the recommendations of his inaugural address he endeavored to realize the best hopes of the country. But he returned to power with a giddy, imperious party. His supporters were heady with their astonishing success, and they began to make the blunders of reckless conquerors. Instead of honest, grave legislation, looking towards reconstruction, the funding of the debt and the general pacification of the Union, one scandal came after another, and the nation's honor was tarnished by a succession of shames. First came the Credit Mobilier scandal like an avalanche, carrying with it into infamy some of the fairest and proudest names in the Republic. This was followed by the Louisiana outrages, the back pay and legislation of a similar character. Then came the panic, in which some of the conspicuous friends of the administration were ruined, and the Virginian complication, in which we accepted unnecessarily a dishonorable peace. These were the main features; but there were attendant scandals in the Judiciary of Kansas, Ohio, Alabama and Louisiana; in the nomination of so high and almost sacred an officer as the Chief Justice; in the management of many of the revenue agencies and custom houses; in Indian affairs. To crown all, we have had the nomination of Simmons, which, although a small matter in itself, yet virtually means a defiance by the President of one section of the republicans in Massachusetts and an open alliance with the fortunes and the party of General Butler.

We have said the nomination of Simmons in Boston is in itself a small matter. Between one Simmons and another, between the supporter of Butler and the supporter of Boutwell and Dawes, the President had not much to choose. And so long as our political control is in the hands of men like Simmons we shall not be critical in our choice, hoping, as we do, that the time may come when all such nominations will be impossible. But this special appointment is not without its significance. It has made a profound impression in New England. It means a direct recognition of General Butler, a recognition which amounts to a defiance of the leading men in the leading republican State of the Union. What purpose inspires this bold proceeding? For an alliance with General Butler in New England means similar alliances in other States, with Conkling in New York, with Cameron in Pennsylvania, with Morton in Indiana, with Carpenter in Wisconsin, with Brownlow in Tennessee, with Chandler in Michigan, and with that school of resolute, daring and ambitious republicans who follow these men and sustain the party for the spoils and dignities of office. General Grant is not a man to do an impulsive act, and we cannot understand the policy of his administration without carefully considering the meaning of the Simmons excitement in New England and its probable effect upon the elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Well, we cannot but remember that General Butler, during the remarkable and instructive discussions last summer, was the first prominent man to publicly avow his preference for the President for a third term. There was a cynical humor and audacity in the General's declaration that he would give a President any number of terms, "as high as fifteen," and that he was certainly favorable to the President's re-election. Now, we do not place the highest importance upon what may be the light, bantering phrases of a politician given to humorous considerations of politics, and General Butler has a way of saying unusual things which are not to be too literally considered. But in looking for a reason for the President's unexpected and extraordinary course

We can find none more intelligible than this. Whether he really means to make a campaign for a third term or not we do not now inquire. But he certainly means to rally under his banner that section of the party and those leaders of its organization who have gone with him through fire before and who will go with him through fire again. He is too good a soldier to despise his veterans, and there is no possible political campaign that would demand the courage of Cameron and Conkling, Carpenter and Butler. These men are in politics what the soldiers of the regular army are in war. Their trade is conflict, and they live for power. Public opinion they despise unless it destroys them. They are not oppressed by constitutional scruples or precedents. They have a rude loyalty to their party, like the loyalty of the Highlanders to the Stuarts or of the Biscayans to Don Carlos. They want power and station. They will pardon any weakness on the part of public men, except disloyalty to the party. They removed Sumner because he was lukewarm, and overthrew Cushing because they did not trust his republicanism, and while doing so sustained the usurpations in Louisiana, the shameful ring in Pennsylvania and the reckless management of the revenues in New York. They care little what the clansmen do, so they do not betray the MacGregor.

How far will the President follow this alliance? It would be to close our eyes to the most conspicuous and shining fact in the political heavens to say that it does not exist. Will he follow it to the disruption of the party? Does he mean to draw the line now drawn in Massachusetts through the Union? Already we see the demarcation in Pennsylvania, and the omens there are not discouraging to the President. For only the other day the opposition to his banner, headed by men as powerful as Forney and McClure, and burdened as he was with the corruptions of local misgovernment, was overwhelmed in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, too, is the banner city of republicanism. It never failed the party. It represents better than any other the elements that constitute the organization. The President may reason truly that if the prestige of his administration is strong enough to overwhelm all opposition in Philadelphia, even when commanded by old republican leaders, it has strength enough to carry the country on any issue; nay, even to carry it for a third term, should "the necessities of the country require." Certainly if such a campaign is probable or possible the men he has drawn so closely to his standard are the men to fight and win it.

In the meantime let us see what New Hampshire and Connecticut will say. The President has made a demonstration in Massachusetts. Let us study the result in the neighbor States. The advance guard has advanced. If it triumphs the whole line will advance. If it fails it will only be a Belmont battle after all—a repulse and a retreat and a change in the policy of the administration. But the time is coming for some definite policy. A great silence, as of awe and fear to speak, rests on the republican party. The leaders, who do not believe in many things that have been done, wait timidly until public opinion encourages them to protest. Boutwell and Dawes and Sherman dread the fate of Fenton and Trumbull and Schurz. They do not crave the ice-bound desolation of the opposition. They may have their opinions, but they do not care to express them at the risk of being led out to a ditch and shot like deserters. Let these New England States pronounce against Grant, and we shall have an awakening of the public sense and a quickening of the political heart that have not been seen since the days of Fremont. The Presidency will become an important and interesting problem. Candidates will come from the North and the South, the East and the West. There will be the awakening of dry bones that was seen by the prophet. For the present all eyes rest on New England, and Grant begins the second year of his second term with a party behind him disciplined and audacious and ready for any enterprise, and the country awed, patient and fearing to speak more than a murmur against his imperial will.

A Suggestion and a Hint.

The writer of the following is a gentleman of standing, well known to the community, whose testimony is of great interest at this time:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—For fear that the public may think that your strictures upon Mr. Brace are too severe, I beg leave to say that some years ago I was a director of the Children's Aid Society, and spent my time and money in its behalf, but becoming suspicious of Mr. Brace's real aims and having nothing to do with him of the society since. MERCHANT.

New York, March 3, 1874. "Merchant" evidently does not approve of a system of charity which gives \$79,768 for the poor children and \$94,237 30 for "salaries," the result being that Brace is himself one of the most expensive paupers of the age.

Brace is a burden to his "charity." So long as he manages it on this "salary" principle it will not command public confidence. In the meantime charitable people would do well to follow the advice of Mr. Roosevelt, and remember in their offerings societies like the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Roman Catholic Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the New York City Mission. We are informed by many citizens and merchants of high standing that, sharing in the views of our correspondent, and believing that the Children's Aid Society no longer possesses public confidence, they have withdrawn their support. They can do no better than to follow the suggestions of Mr. Roosevelt and send their offerings to the three societies here mentioned.

Mr. Simmons—as it is written elsewhere—cannot find terms sufficiently glowing to sound the praises of General Grant for having made him Collector of the Port of Boston. This was to have been expected. Ingratitude, the marble-hearted fiend, finds no place in the nature of Simmons—just yet. Perhaps while his gratitude lasts it will be to the President a sufficient equivalent for the lost confidence of very respectable Boston, and we hope the gratitude will last long enough to be useful. But (alas) for these exuberantly grateful people! the more ardent the flame the sooner it burns out.

Alsace and Lorraine have again appeared in the German Reichstag. Banquo's ghost will not down. Bismarck, however, unlike the unmoved Macbeth, does not tremble. He did not expect Alsace to welcome Germany "with applause." But as Alsace was partly responsible for the war, she can take her time about applauding the conqueror.

Instilling the Almighty.

The remarkable prayer delivered yesterday in the United States Senate by the Chaplain is worthy the attention of the people as an illustration of the relations of official piety to politics. Chaplains in our legislative bodies are the one small relic that our system has preserved of a State Church, and every now and then they come prominently into view as if purposely to furnish us reason to rejoice that they are the only portion of a State Church that is left to us. It is their function to stand in direct relations with Divine wisdom for the benefit of the majority, and if they do not, as Samuel did for Saul, consult the Almighty by Urin and Thummim, they evidently have other means of communication, for they inform us definitely what is the will of God on every greatly agitated point. They dispense the wrath of Heaven to the opposition and accord mercy as party complications require. This is only their everyday occupation. Occasionally they blaze out as if with special inspiration, and that is the way the Chaplain of the Senate comes before us now. He has looked over the world, and in the form of a prayer ventures to lay before the Almighty the result of his observations and to base on them some suggestions. He informs God that the way in which He has made the world is defective, and that the imperfect creation should be corrected in accordance with the views of the Chaplain of the United States Senate. There are some tongues in the world which utter things apparently not pleasant to his ears, and he requests that the Almighty will touch them with "palsy." There are some hands which he expects, as a special favor, to have "paralyzed." He is astonished and disappointed that "the flaming Spirit of God" does not take more "vengeance" on evil-doers than it appears inclined to take—seems, in short, to neglect its proper duty—at all events does not act in the case up to the sublime conceptions of this Chaplain. He deplores the fact that the demon of slander "casts upon all the earth a fearful shadow" and tends to "give a malignant power to all the bad elements for the demoralization and destruction of human society." In plain words, the newspapers publish the thievery and villainies committed by Congressmen, and the Chaplain of the United States Senate prays God to punish those who publish histories of the villainies, and not those who commit them. Any Senator whose cheeks did not tingle with shame as he listened to this blasphemous toyism can scarcely be a warm-blooded animal.

India.

The news from India becomes more and more grave. We cannot but feel that we are in the presence of one of the most terrible calamities of modern times. The other day our special despatches from London represented that there was nearly a half million of people in distress, that hunger had already come, and that so imminent was the famine that high caste women had already gone out to work on the highways, at the coarsest manual labor. Yesterday it was reported that over a million are starving to death. This fact Mr. Disraeli mentioned in a public address, and at the same time he said the Indian question would soon assume an importance that would engross all other questions in the mind of England. We can understand how earnestly the new government has entered upon the consideration of the famine from the tone of the remarks of Mr. Disraeli. He is a man of high intelligence, one of the very few English statesmen who thoroughly understand this subtle and extraordinary people. Coming from an Eastern race himself, he has an Oriental sympathy with them in this crisis of their agony and sufferings.

We in America can only sit in painful silence and sympathy and look on. All that can be done we are convinced has been done. The Marquis of Salisbury, who is now the head of the Indian government, is a man of rare capacity, and will exhaust the resources of the British Empire to save India from the famine.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.—Mr. McCrary yesterday argued ably in the House of Representatives in support of the bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, providing against unjust discrimination and extortionate charges. We shall consider his argument at large on a future occasion.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN BROOKLYN.—The great temperance meeting at Dr. Cuyler's church in Brooklyn last night was exceedingly enthusiastic, and showed a spirit that was zealous at the same time that it was free from the sensational tendencies of the Ohio crusade. As all Christians believe in the efficacy of prayer, this is to be the means adopted by the Brooklyn Christians in contending with intemperance. This is a healthy sign, and one that will command the sympathies of the entire press of both cities, so that Dr. Duryea will find that the compliments in his speech last night were not misapplied. Divorced from the vagaries of the West and from vagaries of every kind, the temperance cause is one which the newspapers are foremost in encouraging and promoting.

HESITATION OF THE INFLATIONISTS.—Yesterday was the day appointed in the Senate for further consideration of the proposition for an additional issue of currency, but the subject was again postponed. It is not clear whether this is because the Senators who have not yet spoken are in doubt what to say and do not want to commit themselves, so as to control their votes, or whether "the game" is not altogether made up among those who pull the wires. Delay, however, seems unfavorable to inflation. Inflation was to have been carried with a rush, and if the rush is broken and the country has time to see clearly whether inflation tends, the pressure on Congress will, perhaps, result in leaving the volume of currency just where it is.

THE JAPANESE INSURRECTIONISTS who were advancing on Nagasaki have been defeated and routed by the forces of the Mikado. This may be reasonably doubted, inasmuch as the great bulk of the agitators is made up of tenant farmers, who claim that they are demonstrating merely against a feudal system of baronial oppression, against exorbitant rents and for an equitable regulation of the scale of wages. If this be exactly true the insurgents will be heard from again.

Once More on His High Horse.

Aurora, now fair daughter of the dawn, sprinkled with rosy light the dew lawn and nearly every other place that she could conveniently reach with her delicate fingers, and while she was still busy with this sort of sprinkling or pink-washing, Quixote, the illustrious hero, rose from the couch on which he had sleeplessly tossed for some hours, and which had now become doubly unendurable because his copious tears had made it excessively wet. His heart was touched with the thought of the miseries and pangs to which the gentle swine are exposed at the hands of barbarous butchers, in order that a cruel world may gratify a taste for sausages and pork chops. He had eaten heartily of a tenderloin and four warm sausages before going to bed, and early in the night, as he lay prone and snored so that the rafters rattled, the spectres of the young pig from whose body the spoils had been taken, and of the old sow, her mother, as well as the spectres of all the other right of the litter, had taken their places on the hero's person, covering him to his very chin, and there they had screamed a wild and terrible chorus, like the infernal scream of fifty locomotives through tin tunnels made in the form of trumpets. He had awakened with a vivid impression of this performance, and as the making of hogs into sausages was one among the very many things of which he was ignorant, he resolved to inform himself on the subject. He called his trusty 'squire, therefore, to bring him for immediate use two of the crippled horses that had been seized as not fit to stand on their feet, and having put on his head a helmet made of the leaves of all his old grammars, which he had found the hardest thing in the world to get through, and covered himself with a patent armor made of printed copies of laws regarding animals, he rode gloriously to the establishment of a hog slaughterer. His worst fears were realized by what he there saw. He discovered that the hogs were actually killed with knives, which were thrust into their throats; but that previously, by a villainous machinery, the hogs were dragged up into the air by the hind legs, simply for the convenience of the butchers and without any regard to the feelings or sense of dignity of the hogs. He looked about him and saw at a glance that it was not necessary to employ heroic weapons on the creatures engaged in this cruelty, for they trembled at his presence. He therefore contented himself with giving peremptory directions that in future no hog should be thus drawn into the air save by a silken cord or a silver chain, nor unless its legs were attached to the cord or chain by a velvet band and its head permitted to rest on a pillow of swans-down, and that no knife should be thrust into any hog's throat that had not a fine and smooth handle of ivory or tortoise shell. All these directions the wretches promised to comply with; but no sooner had the Knight of the Woful Countenance left them than they ran to a justice and appealed to the complications of law. How our knight dealt with the justice will be shown in another chapter.

The Poor and Christian Benevolence.

Our columns this morning show that the destitution in this city is even more severe than at first we were led to believe. The existing soup houses are daily besieged by hungry multitudes, and evidences are not wanting that the great mass really do not belong to the professionally pauper class, the idle and the wilfully indolent, and that they are there because of the want of employment and because they themselves and theirs are suffering from the pangs of hunger. At those centres the sights are sad and humiliating, and no one can witness them without feeling the better part of whatever is human within him painfully touched. We are glad to be able to record an increase in the outflow of charity. Mr. Orcutt has established a soup house in Seventh street, near Third avenue, and the increasing crowds have compelled him largely to go beyond his original intention. Liberal donations from friends, however, are enabling him to carry on the good work. The same has to be said of the soup house at Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. At the Sixth and Seventh ward soup houses, where large numbers are daily fed, donations, it will be seen, are at once liberal and numerous. The bread and beef bones in West Fifty-second street—which has done so much in a kindly and considerate way to alleviate the existing distress—makes to the public a very kindly request. Large numbers of those who daily receive help have expressed their desire to give some equivalent in the shape of work for what they gratefully accept in the form of charity. As to the nature of this request we refer our readers to another column, and we know no reason why it should not be at once and on a large scale complied with. These facts show that if the poor are suffering the rich and the well-to-do are giving ungrudgingly to their poorer brethren. In a few weeks from now, let us hope, there will be work for most, if not for all. Meanwhile it is the duty of all to help according to their ability.

BILBAO.—By way of London a despatch reaches us from St. Jean de Luz, a French town eleven miles southwest of Bayonne, conveying the intelligence that the Carlists have kept up a bombardment at Bilbao for the last six days. Yesterday we were led to believe that Bilbao had fallen, and that it was actually in the hands of the Carlists. The presumption is that our French news is late, and that the news of yesterday revealed the actual situation. Our news of yesterday was too circumstantial to allow us to doubt that the Spanish government troops have actually been defeated, and that the Carlists really are in possession of the town.

PARLOR EMBELLISHMENTS.—Nitro-glycerine in homoeopathic doses for use in the parlor is a pretty and pleasant idea, but if too many doses are kept in one place the thing, it seems, may become disagreeable. With the front of a house blown out, there seems to be some evidence to that effect. But who are the people responsible for the enforcement of the laws in regard to the storing and keeping in the city of explosive compounds?

THE TRAGEDY IN PRINCE STREET.—The murder and suicide in Prince street yesterday—a single crime in a double deed of blood—is only another illustration of the disregard of human life which has grown up in this community. It had no occasion except in the enmities engendered by unpleasant

business relations, and bears its own lesson in the recital of the terrible story which will be found in another column.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Person J. Loring is at the St. Denis Hotel. The Minnesota doctors will not let Mrs. Dr. Preston into their society.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major Samuel P. Lee, United States Army, is quartered at Barnum's Hotel.

General George L. Hartman, United States Army, has arrived at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, is registered at the Hoffman House.

The fortune left by Baron Meyer de Rothschild is expected to exceed three millions sterling.

Assistant Inspector General Nelson H. Davis, United States Army, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

W. A. Simmons, Collector of the port of Boston, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Westminster Hotel.

Bishop McFarland and Very Rev. J. Hughes, of Hartford, and Rev. Dr. Carmody, of New Haven, are among the recent arrivals at the Astor House.

The Rev. Maurice Cunningham is another of those men who are best described in a figurative way, as wolves in sheep's clothing. Maurice is or was a priest at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic chapel in Liverpool, England. On the 24th he was fined as a Liverpool magistrate for drunkenness, insults to young ladies on the streets, and for assault on the policeman who arrested him.

A man named Bryant, who lived at Weymouth, England, was strangely affected by political agitations. In 1868 the contest in his borough excited him so that he cut his throat. His life was saved, however, and he consented to live through the subsequent period of political calm. The recent elections again unsettled his mind, and having again cut his throat, he is now, it is hoped, where governments are stable.

CALEB CUSHING.

The New Minister to Spain at the Astor House. Caleb Cushing, the new Minister to Spain, was quartered at the Astor House yesterday. Though he was very busy engaged during the day, as he intends to leave for Madrid this week, he received the persons who called to pay him their respects with his usual urbanity. In conversation with a Herald reporter Mr. Cushing said that he had not as yet decided upon where he would leave, but he laughingly remarked that there were so many different steamers leaving this port that he felt certain that he could yet secure a berth in one of them before the end of the week. In answer to a few questions put to him as to whether he anticipated that our present relations with Spain would remain as they now exist, he replied that he did not "anticipate" as to what changes might come about. Mr. Cushing was evidently determined, even if there were time enough, not to be interviewed. However, his views as to the Cuban and other questions, about which this country and Spain have made so much ado of late, were not entirely new. He had been last January, and the general public must, therefore, be well informed as to what they are.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3, 1874. The condition of ex-President Fillmore has remained unchanged since last night.

Dr. J. P. White, the family physician, reports at nine o'clock to-night no change in Mr. Fillmore's condition. He says that, while the whole body is completely paralyzed, the ex-President's mind is clear. He can articulate distinctly, although with an effort. He can eat and drink, and is in good condition. The doctor thinks there is hope of his being able to weather the attack.

OBITUARY.

M. Armand Barthet.

The Paris journals of February 13, announce the death of M. Armand Barthet, aged fifty-four years, in a private asylum for lunatics at Ivry. The deceased had his hour of glory in 1849, when Mlle. Rachel played at the Francaise a little piece of his, "Le Moleau de Lenoir." He has been for some years past afflicted in his reason.

Sir William Holburn, Bart., R. N.

The above named gentleman died at his residence, Cavendish-square, Bath, England, on the 17th of February, at the age of eighty-one years. Sir William entered the navy in 1805, became lieutenant in 1813 and commander in 1855. He was present at the battle of Trafalgar, being one of the few survivors of the immortal battle. He also fought at the battle of Toulon, and assisted at the embarkation of troops after the battle of Corunna. He had resided for some years in Bath, where he was known as a keen sportsman and a judicious collector of antiquities and objects of real historical value.

Captain Haythe, of the Anglo-Ashantee Army.

A despatch from Cape Coast Castle of January 18, reports as follows:—I am sorry to announce the death of Captain G. H. Haythe, Rifle brigade, which took place at Prashu. This officer came out from England with Sir Garnet Wolseley, and acted on his staff up to the time of his death. As Deputy Quartermaster-General he was suffering for a few days from a very severe attack of acute dysentery, which has proved fatal.

Duchess Terlonia.

The Italian journals of February 13 announce the death, at Rome, at the age of seventy-one years, of the Duchess Anna Strozzi-Cesarini, widow of the Duke Marino Torlonia. She had long suffered from dropsy in the chest.

Sir George Campbell, of Succoth.

A despatch by mail, from Glasgow, Scotland, under date of the 15th of February, says:—News has been received in Glasgow to-day of the death of Sir George Campbell, of Succoth, which took place at Malta this morning. The deceased baronet contested Glasgow unsuccessfully at the general election of 1868. He was colonel of the First Lanark Rifle, and when serving in the army of the line was wounded in the charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimea.

THE LATE WILLIAM P. BURRELL.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3, 1874.

The funeral of William P. Burrell, late Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, who died this morning, will take place on Thursday afternoon at the city. Mr. Burrell was at one time President of the House of Representatives and also of the Illinois Central Railroad. He graduated at Yale College in 1826, and studied law in the office of the late Chief Justice Chase. He was sixty-eight years old.

REPORTS OF COUNTY TREASURERS.

ALBANY, March 3, 1874.

At the last general term of the Supreme Court an order was entered requiring the various county treasurers of the Third Department to report to the General Term the amount of Court funds held by them and how invested, on or before the first Tuesday of March to date, or show cause why they should not be put under the control of the court. The reports of the county treasurers were received from the treasurers of Sullivan, Greene, Schoharie, Ulster, Rensselaer and Columbia counties, with detailed statements attached. The Court stated that before the close of the term a referee would be appointed to examine each statement and report thereon.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1874.

Assistant Paymaster